

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

JUNCTION OF THE SQUADRONS.

NHA TRANG, May 9.
Admiral Rodjevsky, who has been cruising off Vamling Bay for several days, left today with the whole fleet.

SAIGON, May 10.
Two cruisers of Rodjevsky's squadron came to Cape Saint Jacques and brought instructions for Admiral Negoboff. The latter took to the high seas again and effected his junction with Admiral Rodjevsky. (R.)

SAIGON, May 10.
Admiral Negoboff and Rodjevsky have effected a junction in neutral waters. (R.)

MANCHURIA.

ANTICIPATED EVACUATION OF HARKIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.
The Russians are preparing to move their base hospital from Harbin to Tientsin, anticipating the necessity of evacuating Harbin in the near future.

CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY BLOCKED.

MOSCOW, May 10.
The Circum-Baikal railway is blocked owing to an avalanche.

THE ZEMSTVOSS CONGRESS.

MOSCOW, May 10.
The congress of Zemstvos is closed. It adopted a programme providing for the creation of two assemblies, the first chosen by universal suffrage, the second consisting of delegates from autonomous institutions.

ARREST OF SPIES IN TOKIO.

TOKIO, May 10.
A leading French resident, M. Bosguin, his stepson, and an unknown Englishman have been arrested here. They are charged with being spies.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.
Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador here, has been transferred to Madrid. Baron de Rosen, formerly at Tokio, will succeed him.

ITALY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

HER INTERESTS IN TRIPOLI.

ROME, May 10.
Signor Tittoni, speaking in the Senate, said that the Navy Bill will be submitted to the Parliament with the object of safeguarding Italian interests in the Mediterranean. He denied that Italy intended to occupy Tripoli, but said that Italy had an economic preference there, and was entitled to take the steps necessary for the industrial and economic development of the country. He could not tolerate the distrust shown by the Turkish officials. (R.)

EARTHQUAKE AT BANDAR ABBAS.

INHABITANTS PANIC-STRICKEN.

ANZ, May 10.
An earthquake at Bandar Abbas on the 25th April caused a mountain behind the town to partly collapse, burying fifty persons. Several houses fell and there have been shocks every day since. The inhabitants are panic-stricken.

TURKISH MISSION TO FEZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.
The Porte intends to send a mission to Fez.

RACING.

LONDON, May 10.
Chester Cup. 1, Imari; 2, Mark Time; 3, Thoroughway.
10 ran. Betting: 100 to 6 against Imari; 4 to 1 against Mark Time; 6 to 1 against Thoroughway. Won by three-quarters of a length. 2nd and 3rd same.

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD, ALEXANDRIA.

50. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PAYON BRIGADE.—Abbas Esmoor, the leader of the Payon brigade, has been arrested.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS as against plague are now applied to arrivals in Egyptian ports from Forbuda.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.—All the Ministries, Government offices, and banks will be closed on Saturday next.

THE COTTON WORM.—The Ministry of the Interior has ceased granting leave of absence to the Moudins owing to the prevalence of cotton worm.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—During the absence of Mohamed Ali Pasha, Mr. Crawley, director of works, will act as head of the technical department.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE at Khartoum has been bequeathed £500 by the will of the late Mr. Horace Downey Harrell, of Chobham Cottage, Chobham, who died on January 3.

KILLED BY HIS FATHER.—A report has been received from Beni Suag stating that Said Ibrahim, a native of Berber Marak, has killed his son with the blow of an axe. On arrest the man pleaded guilty.

LAND AND GENERAL TRUST.—Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a special steering body in and to grant a quotation to: Egyptian Land and General Trust, 200,000 shares of £1 each, 5s paid.

SETE CANAL.—On the 8th inst. 12 vessels passed through the Canal, 5 of which were British, 1 French, 1 German, 1 Dutch, 1 Austrian. The day's receipts were fr. 251,231.84, making the total from the last inst. fr. 2,621,916.84.

STATE DOMAINS.—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons announce that a drawing of Egyptian State Domain mortgage bonds, amounting to £185,220 nominal capital, will take place this month. The bonds so drawn will cease to exist from June 1.

EGYPTIAN RELICS.—General Lord Grenfell, who is this year president of the Royal Institution of South Wales, at Swansea, has just returned with a number of Egyptian relics to the museum of the institution. Among these already given by Lord Grenfell is a mummy.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT, LTD.—Mr. Edward J. Scott, late District Commissioner and Political Officer in Nigeria, has been appointed Secretary to the Egyptian Board of the Corporation in Egypt. Mr. Scott has arrived in Cairo, and has entered upon his duties.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.—By general request, *Primavera Scapigliata* will be repeated at the Alhambra this evening. To-morrow, the first performance will be given of *I Vaghi di Saturno Parafada*. On Saturday, on the occasion of the Mohamed Aly centenary, a gala performance will be given, and the theatre will be illuminated.

PHARMACY CLOSED.—The Sanitary Department has ordered the closing of the Mouky pharmacy and drug-store, in Sharia el Chousas, belonging to Messrs. Zilberman & Co., for an infringement of the new pharmacy regulations, the proprietors not being a qualified chemist himself and not having a qualified man as manager.

CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Registered April 29, Capital, £7 in £1 shares. Offer, to carry on in Egypt or elsewhere the business of refrigeration of cold storage and receiving deposits for meat and other produce, and so on. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

AN ISLAND IN THE NILE.—A London financial contemporary states that an island in the Nile was offered in London a few months ago for £2,000. It was subsequently sold at public auction for £120,000. Negotiations are now pending for the island to be bought again, this time on the basis of £2,000,000! After that, who will say there is no life in Egypt!

P.W.D. CONTRACTS.—The Public Works Department has given the contract for building the road bridges over the Ibrahimieh Canal, between the Gumieli region and Zeitoun (Projets Circle) to M. C. Gandolfi, of the Bab el Khair Pasha and Mangerieh bridge to M. L. Santapio, for the Tounch and Zeitoun bridges, and the supply of 700 tons of coal for the Ghish pumping service to M. Sassa.

A HERO OF EL TER.—Major W. T. Marshall, V.C., 19th Hussars, has been selected to fill the appointment of Camp Quarter-master, Alahand Army Corps, in succession to Major P. Poole, 10th Hussars, who is shortly vacating the post. Major Marshall, as a non-commissioned officer, won his V.C. at the battle of El Ter during the Sudan expedition of 1884. He took part in the cavalry charge, during which Lieut. Colonel Borrow was severely wounded, and his horse killed. The colonel was on the ground, surrounded by the enemy, when Quartermaster sergeant Marshall, who stayed behind with him, seized his hand and dragged him through the enemy back to the regiment.

THE PIGMIES AT CAIRO.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

Col. Harrison's pigmies will leave Cairo direct for Luxor on the 15th inst. They are exceedingly well in health and have gained considerably in weight.

It is worthy of note that when Stanley first came upon the pigmies he was struck in quite an unwonted way. The first of them that he beheld was a captive, some four feet high, but more plump than the Memomun of Thebes. Here was the oldest type of primitive man. Forty centuries ago, the famous battle between these pigmies and the stocks was put into song. Think of it! he is fain to ejaculate.

"On every map since Hekateus' time 500 years before Christ, they have been located in the Mountains of the Moon, and there they are yet, while all the dynasties of Egypt, and Syria, and Persia, and Rome have flourished, and expired." Well, yes. And if these little people, who run from three feet to four feet six inches, and whose average weight is 50 lb., and whose most marked talent, at any rate in Stanley's time, was the poisoning of arrows, represent a survival of the fittest, the Darwinian theory gets a knock.

RETURN OF THE MAHMAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Suez, Wednesday.

The escort of the Mahmal, viz, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, showed signs of great fatigue. The horses especially were completely exhausted.

It appears that they all suffered considerably this year, and the fighting with the Bedouins was serious. However, the latter were repulsed with heavy losses, while the escort of the Mahmal lost one officer and four men killed, and about 20 wounded.

The special train conveying the Holy Carpet to Cairo left Suez at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE MECCA RAILWAY.

The "Kölnische Zeitung," of Berlin, learns from Constantinople that an interruption has occurred in the execution of the great undertaking which is intended to connect by rail the Mohamadan places of pilgrimage with the Mediterranean. The extension of the projected railway beyond Mecca, an Arabian town, is said to have been delayed, owing to the fact that the railway is being carried out only very slowly, while the important section of the line between Dera and Haifa, which is the real line of exit leading to the Mediterranean, has suffered severely from inundations, and cannot be built as it was intended; while, lastly, the plan of laying down a branch line to Akaba, on the Red Sea, has been given up, owing to the keen respect of a number of young and serious officers in the Turkish Army. The disorders in Yemen have shown clearly the great value of such a line of railway leading southwards from Damascus to the Red Sea, for it would facilitate the transport of troops of the Syrian Army Corps into Arabia, and there would not be the dreary march across the desert.

The scheme for erecting a madhouse to the memory of Mohamed Aly is meeting with some criticism. In the first place, the idea of a madhouse as a memorial is somewhat bizarre, and it may well be doubted whether this project, however useful it may be, is entitled to the dignity of the occasion.

Moreover, in view of the fact that the Government intend building a large lunatic asylum in Lower Egypt between Alexandria and Tanta, as is announced in Lord Cromer's last Report, subscribers are hesitating, as they ask themselves what is the utility of giving donations towards building an asylum when the Government has already decided to build one. Supporters of the scheme may reply that the madhouse which is to be built in Alexandria itself. But as this asylum is to be built on the "Villa Colony" pattern, it is of far better to construct it in a rural district. We have quite the actual words of Lord Cromer on the subject.

"I am glad to be able to report that there seems at last to be a fair prospect of providing adequate accommodation for lunatics in this country. In the first place, L.E. 21,000 is to be spent during the current year and in 1906, on including 75 acres of desert land adjoining the present asylum and on the site of an existing building, now used as an army hospital, for the use of lunatics. Thus the number of beds will be increased from 500 to 820. In the second place, the construction of another large lunatic asylum is under consideration. Plans are being prepared, but the site has not yet been chosen. It will probably be situated somewhere between Tanta and Alexandria. The type of the new asylum will be that known as the "Villa Colony." I am informed that this system has been tried with great success in Germany, and that it is eminently suited to the Egyptian climate."

THE MARIOUT DISTURBANCES.

We have received the following official statement as to the recent disturbances at Mariout on Sunday last.

The Ministry of Finance despatched last week a staff, Ghirgis Effendi by name, to Mariout in order to draw up a report on the ownership of some land and crops in the Aushieh district. On Sunday last the staff was in that neighbourhood when he saw a number of fellahs attempting to get to some land belonging to them. The latter barred their way and told them that if they persisted they would fight. The fellahs replied that the land belonged to them, and a discussion ensued which led to blows.

The staff was merely a witness of the fight and was not hurt at all. The omrah and sheikh and one mounted policeman were with the staff, and this escort was sufficient to protect that official.

The policeman belonging to the escort, on witnessing the disturbance, rode off to the market to inform the mamour, who at once saddled and bridled and galloped off to the scene of the trouble. He arrived on the spot scarcely an hour after the beginning of the engagement. When he arrived on the scene he found three fellahs slightly wounded with bows from nabouts. About 12 of the combatants were then arrested and charged with riotous conduct. They have been sent to Alexandria for trial.

There are now 30 police officers and then in the Mariout district. Eighteen months ago there was a total of only seven police officers and men there. Patrols are made daily, and the Bedouins are gradually getting to respect law and order.

NAVAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Suez, Wednesday.

The six British torpedo-destroyers "Dea," "Brix," "Triton," "Arion," "Eux," and "Iden" sailed from Suez yesterday afternoon bound to Singapore.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

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MOHAMED ALY CENTENARY.

CELEBRATIONS AT CAIRO.

The following is the general programme of the festivities to be held on Saturday next at Cairo: 7.30 p.m., procession of school children through Mohamed Aly-square, Ataba el Khedra, Post Office-street, Abdeen-square. 8.30 p.m., night fire on the Nile; illumination of the east quay, Kasr el Nil Bridge, and the small promenade; illumination of boats anchored on both banks; military and native bands; songs by Sheikh Salama, etc.

The Khedive has sent a letter to Chawachi Pasha, president of the Cairo committee, expressing his regret at not being able to witness the fêtes in Cairo on Saturday. His Highness desires the president to convey to the members of the committee and all the subscribers, the satisfaction and pleasure he has in acknowledging the spontaneous manifestation of sympathy with himself and the Khedivial family.

AT ALEXANDRIA.
The following measures for regulating traffic have been ordered, for the occasion of the illuminations celebrating the centenary of Mohamed Aly Pasha on the 13th inst.

All empty carriages and other vehicles will be forbidden to enter Mohamed Aly-square.

The following streets only will be open for entrance thereto and exit therefrom for wheeled traffic.

ENTRANCE. EXIT.
Cherif Pasha-street. Tewfik Pasha-street.
Fruik-street. Anastasi-street.
Sraik-street. Gama El-Sheikh-street.
All other streets will be blocked except for foot passengers.

The open space in the centre of the square, on both sides of the statue, is likewise blocked for carriages.

Carriages will only be allowed to circulate in the square at a slow pace and in single file, commencing from the entrance of Cherif Pasha-street down to the Café d'Europe and from there in the direction of Tewfik Pasha-street.

It is expected that the café at Alexandria Bourse will be crowded on the night of the fête. On this occasion a charge of P.T. 5 per head, which will include a seat and refreshment, will be made. It is understood that the proceeds will be divided among various local charities.

On the occasion of the Mohamed Aly centenary, prayers will be said in the different mosques, and alms will be distributed to the poor.

THE MADHOUSE MEMORIAL.

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STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. "Anatolia" arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. "Portugal," from Alexandria, arrived at Marseilles at 5 a.m. yesterday.

The Cunard S.S. "Pavia" will arrive here on Saturday from Volo, and will immediately commence loading cargo for Liverpool and American ports.

INNSBRUCK - TYROL.

Idol Spring and Summer Resort. Beautiful promenade and mountain excursions.

HOTEL TYROL.

1st Class Hotel, enlarged lately with an extensive palatial addition with every modern comfort.

Fireproof System Hémeclique. Illustrated pamphlet on Innsbruck / free from post.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.
Port Said, Wednesday.

Today at 8 a.m., the Messageries Maritimes S.S. "Tonkin" arrived from Yokohama, having on board 34 Russian sailors, 4 military officers, and 84 refugees. The ship is to sail this afternoon for Marseilles direct.

I learn on good authority that those amongst the number who are wounded are to go to a sanatorium which has been specially prepared for them at Nice. The building, which from all accounts is magnificently situated, is under the course of construction and has a large medical and surgical staff, principally of French nationality.

P. & O. PASSENGERS.

For some time past the Suez Canal Company have employed a large number (some 800) of Arabs on the new dockyard and workshops which are the course of construction on the Asian shore of the harbour. Arab town being on the west shore, these workmen are brought over by boat every evening about 6 o'clock. I frequently see this horde of somewhat unruly characters, in bands of 60 or 100, loafing in shops and hotels. Last evening they landed at the Guest House as usual and went up the main street (Rue de Commerce) shouting and laughing much to the alarm of many lady passengers who had come ashore from the P. & O. "Mongolia," and who, fearing some sort of riot, took refuge in shops and hotels. Seeing that cool coolies are not on any pretext allowed to traverse main thoroughfares, it is generally thought that the police might well increase these frequently equally dirty crowds in the regulations, and so avoid such scenes. The name of Port Said is none so good, though much improved, that this state of things can be allowed to continue.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTIONS.

STRANGE CASE.

The Appeal Court of the Mixed Tribunal gave judgment in the case of Stagni v. Salinas on the 3rd inst, and as our readers are aware, the text of this judgment appeared in full in our columns a few days ago. Mr. Salinas, the well-known Alexandria stockbroker, won the case both in the Mixed Court of first Instance and in the Appeal Court. But both Mr. Luigi Stagni and Mr. Salinas are Italian subjects, and the same case has also gone before the Italian Consular Courts and to the Appeal Court at Ancona, where judgment was given in favor of Mr. Luigi Stagni. This gentleman has mutually decided to abide by the decision of the court which gave judgment in his favor, and two days ago levied an execution on the furniture of Mr. Salinas, although the latter is the successful suitor according to the Mixed Courts. We do not call to mind a more striking instance of the conflict of jurisdictions prevailing in Egypt.

A COTTON CORNER.

"A Native Landowner" (Hollan) writes:—Some merchants at Alexandria have arranged a "corner" in May cotton and have artificially raised the price by two dollars within the last three days. The price of May cotton is now 151 dollars, while last Saturday it was only 131 dollars. What is very strange is that while cotton is abundant in Alexandria, and there is one hundred thousand cantars more than last year at this time, still cotton at Alexandria is four dollars dearer than at Liverpool. Is not such a corner illegal and prohibited by the law? And will the Tribunals allow people to be robbed by such corners?

PORT SAID SALT ASSOCIATION.

Owing to Saturday next being a Bank Holiday, the subscription list of the Egyptian Salt Association will close on Friday evening instead of Saturday.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Among the passengers for Constantinople by the S.S. "Prince Abbas," which left Alexandria yesterday, were Princesses Said Pasha Halim, Abbas Pasha Halim, Jigge Piggot, Count Rienne Zizini, etc.

Lord and Lady Cromer are expected back from their excursion in Upper Egypt on the 17th inst.

Col. D. F. Lewis, C.B., A.D.C., who has been unemployed since he retired from the Egyptian Army in September, 1900, arrived at Port Said yesterday on his way from England to Manchester, having been selected by the War Office to do duty with the Japanese army in the field as a Military Attaché. Col. Lewis will be remembered for his services, rendered under Lord Kitchener in the Sudan, especially in connection with the pursuit and ultimate defeat and death of the Khalifa.

Captain Blomfield, of the Warwickshire Regiment, son of Sir Massey and Lady Blomfield, arrived at Port-Said by the P. & O. "Mongolia" on Tuesday. He has come to join the Egyptian Army.

EGYPTIAN SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 5.
Awaiting the events. The very importance of the impending strategic situation in the Nile. Moment, moment of great importance, and the result, but no one knows through what channel they come. Hope is perhaps "rather to the thought" that the East may still have a grain of sense left, and may use the factor of doubt, yet remaining to obtain some kind of terms.

As yet there is no sign of activity in stock markets, and, moreover, there is little impetus to lead to an increase of public business, the position in the East being no clearer than it was a week ago, though the somewhat strained feeling in European diplomatic circles as reflected in financial circles seems to have almost passed away.

Japanese stocks have hardened a little, especially the new 4 per cent. issue, the special settlement in which took place today. Consols are dull, and dealers in all quarters seem anxious to avoid having any position open, until the horizon is clearer.

Egyptian stocks are steady, but inactive. Daira Sanieh shares are a trifle lower at 29½, ex a dividend of 3s.; and Bank shares are unchanged. In the mining section the tone is dull. The market for the Egyptian is a neglected one, and suffers, in company with South African, from sheer want of business. Speculatively, it is for any intermediate improvement—there is nothing tempting about this market, but to take up and put away, prices are near, if they have not already reached, a cheap level.

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's regatta:—

CLASS I.	
1. Boat.	Start Finish Sailed by
1. Bannabe.	3:07.05 4:40.36 S. Doring
2. Tref-Mina.	2:56.33 4:41.30 Capt. Bos.
3. Leman.	3:05.08 4:43.15 P. de Planta
4. Minnie.	2:52.22 4:45.00 N. W. de Goner
5. Celtic.	3:05.18 4:47.45 Capt. P. Bessa
6. Jenny.	3:25.45 4:49.23 M. F. Fother
7. Mary.	2:55.45 4:51.43 Sgt. Harbert
CLASS II.	
1. Leman.	3:37.58 5:00.47 Prince Aris
2. Calybo.	3:26.18 5:05.41 Dr. Radolph
3. St. George.	3:24.50 5:10.15 Mr. F. Gentill
4. Mary.	3:22.04 5:11.23 M. F. Fother
5. Mary.	3:27.05 5:13.03 Mr. Francis
6. Akaba.	3:30.24 5:15.53 Mr. Philip
7. Ironic.	3:20.48 5:15.53 Sgt. Garrard
8. Catalpa.	3:30.94 5:15.53 P. C. Bernard

The wind was fresh from the N. The "Coot" was disqualified for knocking over the starting flag with her main boom.

The prize in Class I. for the four races was won by the "Tref-Mina" and in Class II. by the "Leman." Next week there will be a new handicap.

CRICKET.

R. T. C. v. KOM EL-DIK.

The R.T.C. commenced a match on Tuesday against a "Kom-el-Dik" XI. For the R.T.C., Messrs. Stacey and Chelmon put on 78 before being separated. The last wicket also put on 48 runs in bowling. The last wicket took 48 runs in bowling. For Kom-el-Dik, Mr. Dawson played a good innings of 54. Score:—

R. T. C.	
Mr. Stacey, lb.w. b. Blade	50
" Chelmon, c. Hall, b. Burke	29
" Blythman, c. Dawson, b. Davis	14
" Hanley, run out	0
" R. B. Melrose, c. Davis, b. Blade	18
" Mr. Murray, c. Hanley, b. Hanley	4
" Sp. Burke, c. Hanley, b. Hanley	0
" S. J. Dawson, b. Stacey	0
" Gr. Hall, b. Hanley	0
" Gr. Davies, run out	7
" Gr. Slade, c. Hanley, b. Hanley	3
" Mr. Maher, not out	0
" R. W. Hall, c. Hanley, b. Hanley	0
" Hassan, c. Stacey, b. Hanley	1
Extras	0
Total	195

KOM EL-DIK.

Sgt. Fuller, c. Millar, b. Henley</
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CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

Affaires Correctionnelles

L'arrêt du ministre de la Justice en date du 8 courant porte qu'il sera tenu le mardi de chaque semaine au tribunal d'El Manichah une audience spéciale à laquelle seront déférées les affaires correctionnelles et contraventionnelles de la ville d'Alexandrie dans lesquelles les poursuivants sont dirigés contre des personnes âgées de moins de 15 ans.

A cette audience seront jugés les affaires ci-dessus qui sont de la compétence du juge sommaire aussi bien que celles qui sont ordinairement portées devant un tribunal de paix.

Par un autre arrêté en date du même jour, M. Abou El-Hakim, juge au tribunal indigène d'Alexandrie, est chargé de l'audience spéciale fixée par le premier arrêté.

Un affaire de faux

Hier matin à 10 heures, un conseil de discipline, présidé par S.E. Ibrahim Pacha Fouad, s'est tenu au ministère de la justice à l'effet de juger le cheikh Mahmoud El Said, cadî au Melhemieh Charieh de Tabla, inculpé de complicité dans la falsification d'un acte concernant la succession de Bîr El-Bach.

Le conseil a décidé de ne pas examiner ni le Cadî à réellement pris part au faux, mais il a reconnu qu'il est coupable de négligence dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, négligence qui ne cesse à l'exception sans préjudice de ses droits à la rétrograde.

La nationalité d'un Musulman

L'instance élevée par le tribunal civil de la Seine visant de rendre son jugement dans une affaire intentée par un sieur Abdel-Hakim, sujet tunisien, et, comme tel, devenu protégé français en vertu du traité du Bardo, a été délaissée, ministre des affaires étrangères en sa qualité de protégé français. M. Abd-el-Hakim avait été expulsé du Maroc par le ministre de France à Tanger et, invoquant la loi de Mahomet, met, dit-il, l'Hakim sous la protection de son pays d'origine, le Maroc, et demande qu'il soit acquiescé la nationalité du pays musulman qu'il habite.

Le tribunal n'a pas admis cette thèse.

Adoptant les conclusions du ministre public, les magistrats ont débouté M. Abdel-Hakim, déclarant qu'un musulman ne saurait changer sciemment de nationalité en changeant de résidence et que le demandeur restait protégé tunisien, encore qu'il soit allé s'établir au Maroc.

Crown Brewery

Nous avons reçu le rapport du conseil d'Administration de la Crown Brewery of Alexandria, la 1^{re} Assemblée générale du 3 mai.

En voici quelques extraits :

Malgré les conséquences des crises étrangères nous avons réussi à porter notre vente totale de 9,964 hectolitres en 1903, à 12,675 hectolitres en 1904, soit une augmentation de 2,712 hectolitres en faveur de l'année dernière et nous avons tout lieu d'espérer que cette amélioration s'accentuera davantage pendant l'exercice en cours.

En dehors de ces profits dérivés de l'exploitation, il a été obtenu un bénéfice de P. 132,20 sur la réalisation des 1950 actions de la "Branche des Pyramides", qui, restant en portefeuille au 1^{er} Janvier 1904.

Ces deux sommes réunies ont permis, après avoir fait face à toutes les charges sociales de l'exercice, d'éprouver complètement le compte "Obligations" de toutes les créances restées irrégulières et de consacrer la somme importante de P. 351,803,14 à des amortissements dans nos comptes, "Matériel Divers", "Frais de premier établissement" et "Différentiel de Dépôts et Débits", continuant ainsi la stricte application du programme inscrite en 1903, pour consolider la situation de notre Société.

Déduction faite de nos prélèvements, le Bilan de 1904 se solde par un bénéfice net de P. 574,000 qui permet de distribuer un dividende de 5 francs par action.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché accuse de la hausse sur les grosses valeurs et de la faiblesse sur les petites. En général, cependant, la tenue est bien maintenue.

Ont eu les honneurs de la cote la Daira, la National Bank et l'Agria.

De 28 11/16 la Daira a monté jusqu'à 29 pour finir légèrement à 29 15/16 acheteur, en clôture.

La National Bank est en reprise de 27 5/8 à 27 7/8 vendeurs.

L'Agria hausse de 13 1/2 à 13 1/2 acheteur.

Il y a eu également un bon mouvement sur le Crédit Foncier Egyptien : les actions reprennent de 820 à 828 et les Obligations de 821 à 823.

En reprise aussi, quoique légère, les Marchés à 22 1/2 et le Salt et Soda à 13 1/2.

Par contre, la Bédia s'écroule de 43 3/4 à 43, les Oases de 11 1/4 à 11 3/16, les Estates à 11 3/16, la Nungovitch de 10 5/16 à 10 1/4 et les Baux d'Alexandrie de 16 1/8 à 16 1/16.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

10 mai

Océide et Jafa : 1 1/2, vap. russe Rosia, cap. Dabovich, ton. 1313, à la Cio Russe.

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11 mai

T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.

CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colors.

Great Choice of Carpet Designs. Moderate, Fixed Prices.—Central House: SMYRNA, Est. 1842. Branch in London. Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel, 2556-51-1-906

EGYPTIACA.

In a memoir upon a vase discovered at Phastos, in Crete, which may be found in last year's "Revue Archéologique," M. Raymond Weil draws attention to the similar style of headpieces upon the men shown upon the vase, presumably Cretans, and that of some of the peoples who are depicted upon Egyptian monuments as having invaded Egypt, and who are in the texts accompanying the relief styled people of the sea, "peoples of the north," or "peoples coming from their islands."

In the course of his essay M. Weil several times alludes to, and discusses, somewhat shortly, another of the tribes who descended upon the Nile valley whom he terms the Zakkarou. These, he confidently asserts, were a non-Semitic race, even stating that the artist who delineated them, and some other peoples, with Semitic physiognomies upon the temple at Medinet Habou, did so by mistake.

This is a reflection upon the ethnographical knowledge of the ancient Egyptians that the "Egyptian Gazette" should feel in duty bound to investigate, and if it is probably an erroneous statement, endeavour to provide reasons for at present, at all events, considering it as "not proven." Now, these people, the Zakkarou, or, better with M. Clermont Ganneau, the Zakkarî (Mr. Lewis B. Paton writes it Zakka), are well known to us from the important Gizehian papyrus of the travels of an Egyptian by ship along the Syrian shore; as at that period, perhaps, with Dr. Brann, the time of Ramses XII., say 1070 B.C., when, in the neighbourhood of Dor, south of Carmel, in Palestine; certainly with a very Semitic "infiltration." Not only was their name Zakkarî, but their chief, or king, was one Zakar or Zakkarî-baal.

Now this title is purely Semitic from Zacher, "rememberer," is "rememberer" and is the origin of the name of Queen Dido's husband Sichelarus, as Sophonisba is Sophoni-baal; and Strabo's priest of the Syrian Zeus Kappas; and from Karab-baal. For instance, in Hebrew we have Zacher, and Zacher, and Zacher; in the Tel el Amarna tablets, under Amenophis III. Zachara Syrian in Assyria among other names accompanied with Zacher we have Merodach zakir sami, "Merodach has remembered."

The celebrated towers built in stages of Mesopotamia were called Zikkurates, namely "memorials." The Zakkî, or Zeker, or Zeker, well known to Egyptian scribes as forming part of Syrian place names. Thothmes III., in a list of Syrian cities, gives Zakkî, and Zakkî, and Zakkî. The root Zakkî "remember" appears in Aramaic and Syriac and in the word for memory, Zakar on the old Phoenician inscription; so we have now traced it into every Semitic language and literature.

If the reading for the Dor people in the Gizehian papyrus is Zakkarî it may be shortened for the Semitic plural Zakkarî, or Zakkî. M. Ganneau makes a parallel between this title Zakkarî and a Nabataeo-Arabic tribe spoken of by the classics, the Dakkaronî. As Zakkî, the "one" being probably the Greek rendering of Semitic plural rin, or rim. The Zakkarî perhaps proudly intended by their title to be considered the "memorable" or "remembered" of languages, as a guide as to the ethnic affinity of a people, everything appears to point to their being a Semitic stock, and if so after some 35 centuries we can vindicate the accuracy of our Egyptian predecessors.

Among the numerous relics now known of the dynasties of the first Egyptian dynasties and also of several centuries later on, we see many cylinders, or oblong circular seals, the engraving upon which was transferred to the object upon which it was impressed by rolling the seal upon it and thus embossing a tableau about two or three times greater in length than height.

The cylindrical form of signet was almost universally employed in Assyria and Babylonia until Persian times, and the occurrence of such objects in early Egyptian antiquities has been considered a very convincing argument in favor of one of the civilisations which entered Egypt having come from Mesopotamia. Such Egyptian cylinders, however, became scarcer as we leave the times of the old Empire, and their use apparently ceased when the Asiatic affinities of their makers became absorbed into the Egyptian race.

There is however in the magnificent publication of the Ancient Cylinders in the late M. de Clermont's collection a perfectly preserved and finely engraved cylinder of purely Egyptian character of the Middle Empire period, for it bears a relief representing Ramses II. offering worship to Ptah and Sekhet. It is in fact a replica of innumerable reliefs upon temple walls of this and other Pharaohs.

The king wears the "Phebeus" and nasal helmet. Facing him stands Ptah with his hawk-headed sceptre and behind the deity is a lion-headed goddess Sekhet, carrying a staff with lotus top. In the upper field of the scene is the solar disk with uræus serpents. The remaining space upon the cylinder is occupied by the two cartouches reading Osirismariot

ponniri: Ramses Miamoun. The top and base of the cylinder are completed by a continuous rosette ornament of the Egyptian scroll type. For some reason M. Méneau, who edited M. de Clermont's catalogue, considered this cylinder to be a Phoenician copy of an Egyptian original, but even if so, we still arrive at the conclusion that cylinder signets were used in Egypt in the era of the Ramsesides. It may however be that this cylinder was out in Syria during Ramses' campaigns there, and perhaps a copy by a Semitic craftsman of a relief upon the Pharaoh's chariot, or the embroidered canopy of the royal tent. If the cylinder was obtained by M. de Clermont from Syria and not from Egypt, this theory would have more weight. Perhaps Egyptologists will soon find similar relics in Egyptian collections of as late a date as this specimen of Ramses II.

JOSEPH OTFORD.

PUMPS IN EGYPT.

The statement of a correspondent, who in writing to the "Times" took exception to an article in that paper respecting the general superiority of the French over the English pump in Egypt, has evoked further correspondence. Another writer remarks that this critic scarcely invalidates the case in toto by citing the unique instance of the pumping plant at Mex, and he continues as follows:—

It is useless to say that the most important observation in Egypt that Gwynne's pumps at Mex give admirable results, and that firm, together with other British manufacturers of pumps, is known to be gradually making considerable headway in the Egyptian market. The object of comparison is surely to stimulate such endeavour by drawing attention to the high degree of merit which British firms have to take into account in their dealings with a country that, like Egypt, has been historical ground for Continental nations, principally France, for the past century. Has not the incontestable excellence of Parrot's pumps a great deal to do with the equal excellence of Gwynne's at Mex, and elsewhere in this country? It is obvious that this is one of the consequences of the somewhat strenuous international competition to which we are exposed in a neutral market, such as Egypt. It is highly to the credit of British enterprise, in seeing the facts of a competitive situation, that the Parrot plant at Mex should be equalled by British machines under the same roof and subject to precisely the same conditions. In pronouncing a verdict between the one plant and the other, it should not be forgotten that the Parrot pumps now working are of old date, comparatively speaking. They were brought out to Egypt between 1884 and 1886 by the instrumentality of Boghos Pasha Nubar, then the managing director of the Irrigation Company, for whose service the pumps were ordered. They were then regarded as one of the engineering wonders of the world, and not without reason. They were written upon and illustrated in engineering reviews of every language. Since then many events have happened. Boghos Pasha Nubar entered the vortex of Egyptian politics. He became Prime Minister—the greatest Prime Minister indeed, of modern Egypt, so much so that, either his fall or the end of British influence in Egypt was a paramount necessity. We know which of these alternatives happened. Meanwhile the Parrot turbine pumps were working on without intermission. Not long after passing into the hands of the Government they were transferred bodily to Mex to discharge the drainage waters of a large surface of Egypt flowing into Lake Mariout. An excerpt from the report of the Inspector-General of Irrigation for Lower Egypt, proves the remarkable efficiency of the plant after the strain of this prolonged service. In reviewing the season of 1901, the report states the season's performance to be as follows:—In five and a half months the seven pumps lifted 316,693,553 cubic metres of water to a height of 3.02 metres. The effective work per working day of 24 hours showed an average of 8,000,000 cubic metres of water. On February 25, 1901, the quantity lifted attained the record of 3,429,862 cm. The daily cost per million m. cubed to L.R. 24,818, coal being at the high price of L.R. 17.6 the ton. These statements are not designed to give wind to the sails of Continental competitors. They are merely a variant of the sound argument ad bellum so often expounded in England—do not undervalue your enemies. Change the last word into "foreign rivals," and the argument has at length found the motto of peaceful combat—but not less severe because bloodless. Reverting, in conclusion, to the point at issue, the opinion of at least three practical and experienced English engineers in Egypt does not agree with the assertion denying the superiority of French over British pumps as tested in Egyptian practice. If that impression is a mistaken one, Egypt is certainly not unwilling to be convinced of the truth by practical means. The opportunity is one that rests with British manufacturers to profit by.

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*For similar Ayra concept see such Greek names as *Δαφνύριον* and *Δαφνύριον*.

EGYPTIAN RELIGION.

This excellent little handbook is issued apparently for the use of visitors to the Berlin Museum, and there fills the same place as is taken in London by the useful "Guide" issued by the Curator of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum and his assistants. Dr. Erman deprecates too minute criticism in his preface, by protesting that it is not a "learned" work, but nothing that comes from his pen can be anything but scholarly, and we can find no fault whatever with the sound exposition that follows of the religion of the Egyptians in its broad outlines. The trouble here is, as he points out, rather in the mass than in the dearth of material, and when we consider that our evidence for the Egyptian religion extends over a period of about five thousand years, during which time the religion was, like other religions, continually subject to the changes produced by the importation of new ideas, the difficulty of getting a clear picture of the subject can be appreciated. Dr. Erman hints that the clue will probably be found rather in the study of anatomy, ethnology, and what we kindly call the lower religions of primitive folk, than in the more articulate and better organized theories of modern theology; and for this there is much to be said. In his chapter on magic Dr. Erman declares rather before the question when he declares magic to be a "rude exorcism" of religion; but this is a disputed point on which it may be unsafe to dogmatize. One of the best features of the book is its numerous illustrations, taken in great part from the Egyptian antiquities in which the Berlin Museum is so rich, but which have been, unfortunately, little studied by English Egyptologists hitherto.

*Die Ägyptische Religion. Von Adolf Erman (Berlin, Reimer).

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There is a plague of rats in the East End of London. A girl named Louisa Randall, 121 Randolph-road, Canton House, London, E., was lifting some boxes in a factory, when an enormous rat leaped out over her shoulder.

When she got home her mother was startled by the terrible effect the shock had had upon her. She was a thin, anæmic girl, startled in her development through want of blood. The fright caused St. Vitis' dance. For four months she was always spilling her food, dropping plates and dishes. When she walked she would throw one foot forward and drag the other, like a paralytic, and presently she was actually paralyzed all down one side. An accidental wetting led to rheumatic fever. She seemed an invalid for life.

"But one day," continued Mr. Randall, "I read of a girl who had suffered just as Louisa was suffering. We decided to try if Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which cured this girl, would do good. After the third box of pills, Louisa could control her fingers. New blood began to flow in her veins. The paralysis and the pain went altogether. Soon Louisa got up, after three months in bed.

"Anæmia had retarded her development, but with new blood she was soon a healthy girl. A little time ago she had three weak attacks, a convalescent home in Eastbourne, and that completed the magnificent cure which Dr. Williams' pink pills effected. My daughter hopes to begin business again soon, and she is certainly strong enough for anything."

Then can be no doubt as to the cure. Miss Randall looks now more like a country girl than a Londoner. She has red, rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes. For many girls (and young men too) Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved the turning point in development, changing weakly constitutions, threatened with decline and death, to sound, overflowing health, because they make new blood. Mothers know why they and their daughters need new blood more than men, but men can be anæmic, too. The weak back, easy fatigue, lack of interest in life, indigestion and general nervous weakness which trouble both men and women, need new blood to cure them, and these pills make new blood. Nerve that need new blood to feed them show their need in neuralgia, fits, St. Vitis' dance, eventually paralysis, locomotor ataxy and other breakdowns. But Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can cure all these things—the genuine pills. It is important to avoid substitutes, and purchasers should take care to see the full name, as above, on the wrapper, before paying.

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